

♂.—Similar in most respects; mandibles redder; hair of face all pale yellowish; cheeks with a bare space below. Legs bright chestnut-red; anterior coxæ with well-developed but blunt spines; venter of abdomen red; fifth abdominal segment without lateral spines, sixth with six, the lateral and lower apical ones very slender and sharp, the upper apical shorter and thicker.

1 ♀, 2 ♂, Issororo (*Bodkin*), the ♀ 18th Dec., the males June, 1915.

The female is marked "near *ignava*, Sm., not in B.M." The males, "no name B.M." In Friese's table (1921) of Brazilian species this runs (♀) to *C. leopoldensis*, Fr., but the last ventral is much less produced, and the legs are much darker. It also resembles the Brazilian *C. nigrofimbriata*, Ckll., but is easily distinguished by the end of the abdomen. In Holmberg's table (1903) it falls with *C. remissa*, Holmbg., from the Argentine. It goes in Holmberg's group *Melanobasis*, and in the subgroup (1917) with densely punctured scutellum, which includes seven of Holmberg's Argentine species. Unfortunately I possess none of these seven species, but I believe the present insect is distinct from all.

#### XLIV.—*A new Ascarid from an Otter.*

By H. A. BAYLIS, M.A., D.Sc.

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AMONG helminthological material recently collected by Mr. A. Loveridge in Tanganyika Territory there occurred two sets of specimens of a very curious *Ascarid* which seems to represent a new genus, having, however, close affinities with *Contracæcum*. One set of material, including both sexes, came from an otter (*Lutra* sp., probably *L. maculicollis*). The other contained only three females, and was taken from the stomach of a mongoose (*Atilax paludinosus*, a species which inhabits swamps). The following description is based on the former specimens, which are taken as types. The females from the mongoose are slightly larger than the type-females. In both cases the locality was Kilosa.

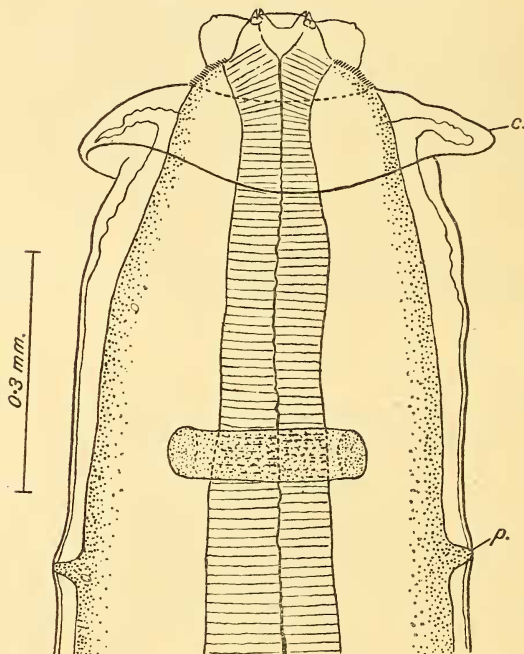
*Cloeoascaris*\* *spinicollis*, gen. et sp. n.

In the type-material the largest male measured is about 40.5 mm. long and the largest female 38.7 mm. The greatest

\* κλοιός, a collar.

thickness is 0.7–0.8 mm. in the males, 0.9–1.1 mm. in the females. [The largest specimen in the material from *Atilax* is 43.8 mm. long and about 1.2 mm. thick.] In the male the body is slender towards the posterior end, while in the female the posterior portion of the body, which contains the genital organs, is somewhat thickened. The transverse cuticular striations in the middle region of the body are at intervals of  $6\ \mu$  or a little more. The diameter of the head is

Fig. 1.

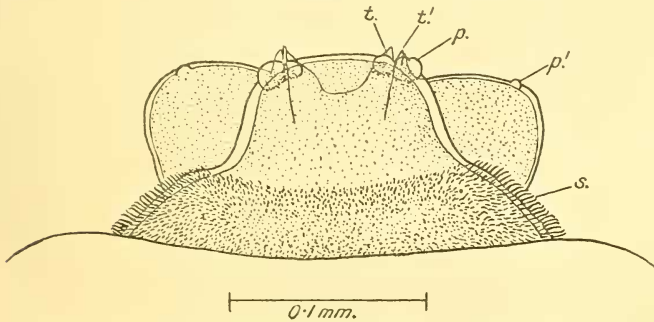


*Cleoascaris spinirollis*. Anterior end of female; dorsal view.  
c., cuticular collar; p., cervical papilla.

0.13–0.15 mm. in the male, 0.16–0.17 mm. in the female. There are three small rounded lips (figs. 1 and 2), each bearing externally two prominent papillæ. The papillæ of the dorsal lip are double, as are also the more ventral papillæ of the ventro-lateral lips. The more lateral papilla of each ventro-lateral lip is simple, very small, and situated on the anterior surface. On its inner surface each lip is armed with a pair of sharp conical teeth (fig. 2, *t.*, *t'*), separated

from each other by a deep "saddle" and projecting anteriorly. These teeth, when seen in profile, are bifid. There are no interlabia. At a little distance behind the bases of the lips the neck is surrounded by a more or less prominent fold of cuticle, or "collar." In most specimens this collar is turned forward, so as to form a funnel surrounding the head, but occasionally it is turned back, as represented in fig. 1, allowing the head to be more distinctly seen. This structure gives the head of the animal very much the appearance of that of a *Physaloptera*. The region of the neck between the bases of the lips and the origin of the collar is closely beset with minute spines (fig. 2, *s.*). This character is somewhat reminiscent of the close transverse folds of cuticle seen in the region immediately behind the head in many species of

Fig. 2.



*Cleoascaris spinicollis*. Head of female; dorsal view.

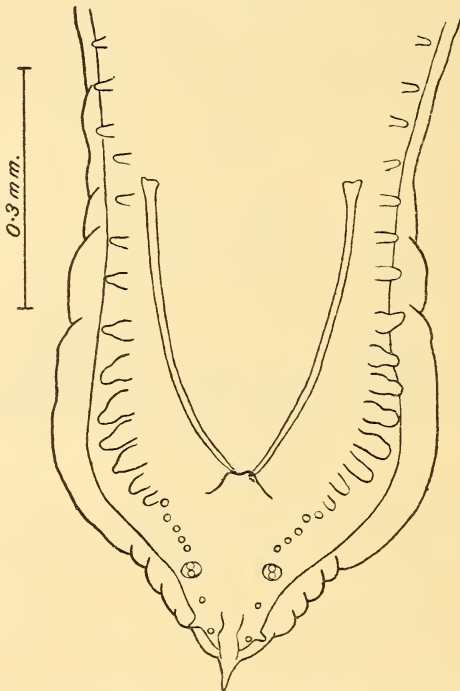
*p.*, papilla of dorsal lip; *p'*, papilla of ventro-lateral lip; *s.*, spines;  
*t.*, tooth of dorsal lip; *t'*, tooth of ventro-lateral lip.

*Contracæcum*, and may possibly be an elaboration of that feature.

The œsophagus (excluding the ventriculus, and measured from the extremity of the lips) is 2.8–3.75 mm. long [4 mm. in a specimen from *Ati'ax*]. The structure of the alimentary canal is similar to that in *Contracæcum*. There is a small rounded ventriculus, an œsophageal appendix measuring 1.0–1.2 mm. in length, and an intestinal cæcum which runs forward to within 1.25–1.55 mm. of the anterior extremity. The nerve-ring is situated at 0.44–0.55 mm., and a pair of conspicuous cervical papillæ (fig. 1, *p.*) at 0.52–0.7 mm. from the anterior end. The excretory pore is situated very far forward, between the bases of the ventro-lateral lips.

The caudal end of the male (fig. 3) is curled ventrally. The tail measures 0.22–0.25 mm. in length. The cuticle at the sides of the body near the tail is somewhat inflated and is longitudinally ribbed between the rather coarse transverse striations. There are two short equal spicules, measuring 0.55 mm. in length and very slender, their thickness not exceeding 0.017 mm. except at the roots. There are nine pairs of postanal papillæ, of which one pair, near the extremity of the tail, is laterally placed, the rest subventrally.

Fig. 3.



*Cleoascaris spenicollis*. Caudal end of male; ventral view.

All these papillæ are small, except those of the fourth pair from the posterior end, which have double terminations. The preanal papillæ are very numerous, as many as seventy-seven having been counted on one side of the body. Posteriorly they are large, especially those of the third to the eighth pairs of the series, which have long peduncles, somewhat swollen at their bases. Further forward the papillæ gradually become smaller, the most anterior being quite minute.

The tail of the female is conical and measures about

0.4 mm. in length. There is a pair of caudal papillæ at 0.1 mm. from the tip. The vulva is situated at 16 mm. from the anterior end in a specimen 38.7 mm. long, thus dividing the body, roughly, in the proportion of 2:3. The vagina is long, narrow, and muscular, running posteriorly, with an irregular course, from the vulva. The long unpaired portion of the uterus and its two relatively short branches continue in a posterior direction, the latter parallel to each other. The ovarian tubes turn forward, still parallel, at a short distance behind their junction with the uterine branches (*i. e.*, at a point 3-6 mm. from the posterior end of the worm). They continue anteriorly to a point somewhat in front of the vulva, where they bend posteriorly again. The ovaries, just behind the vulva, form a close series of transverse loops ventrally to the intestine, and terminate at about 4 mm. behind the vulva. The eggs are oval, with thin shells, granulated externally and measuring about  $0.075 \times 0.047$  mm. Their contents are unsegmented at the time of laying.

The following brief diagnosis will serve, for the present, for both the genus and the species:—

*ANISAKINÆ*: resembling *Contracæcum* in the structure of the alimentary canal, but differing from it in having no inter-lubia. Each lip with a pair of large conical teeth on its inner surface. A collar-like fold of cuticle surrounding the neck, and between this and the bases of the lips an arca covered with small spines. Spicules equal, short, and slender. Vulva in anterior half of body. Parasitic in the alimentary canal of semi-aquatic carnivorous land-mammals.

Type-material in the British Museum (Natural History).

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XLV.—*A new Species of Membracidæ (Centrotinæ) from Uganda.* By W. E. CHINA, B.A.

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Genus HAMMA.

Buckton, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. (2) vol. ix. p. 330, pl. xxi. fig. 3 (1906); Distant, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vol. xvii. p. 157, fig. (1916).

*Hamma mabirensis*, sp. n.

Head shiny black, strongly punctate, ocelli about as far from one another as from the eyes. Pronotum shiny black, strongly punctate, with the metopidium somewhat tuberculate, the humeral angles more or less prominent and dentate